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10/021,854	12/12/2001	Brian Holtz	0007056-0224/P5925	3928

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EXAMINER
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CHOJNACKI, MELLISSA M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2175	8

DATE MAILED: 05/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/021,854

Applicant(s)

HOLTZ ET AL.

Examiner

Melissa M Chojnacki

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20-February-2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 December 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

DOV POPOVICI  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5 & 7.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Drawings*

1. The drawings are objected to because in "Fig. 1" all of the rectangular boxes shown in the drawings should be provided with descriptive labels. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 4-6, 9-11, 14-16, and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Neeman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,588,147) in view of Multer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,694,336).

As to claim 1, Neeman et al. teaches a method of reconciling changes made to a first file tree and a second file tree comprising (See column 1, lines 45-46):

receiving a first change log corresponding to the first file tree and a second change log corresponding to the second file tree (See column 1, lines 43-44; column 2, lines 2-3);

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determining a first set of changes to make to the first file tree using the second change log (See column 2, lines 5-8);

reconciling the first and the second file trees using the first and the second set of the change logs (See column 1, lines 51-56; column 2, lines 5-8).

Neeman et al. does not teach determining a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log.

Multer et al. teaches data transfer and synchronization system (See abstract), in which he teaches determining a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log (See abstract, column 4, lines 5-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Neeman et al., to include determining a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Neeman et al., by the teachings of Multer et al. because determining a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log would help to delineate between when changes are made to specific files and databases in order to make a decision about whether to replace the changed field (See Multer et al., column 2, lines 6-17).

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As to claims 4, 9, 14, and 19, Neeman et al. as modified, teaches wherein the first file tree resides on a client (See Neeman et al., column 1, lines 31-36; column 2, lines 25-26, where the client resides on a first computer system); wherein the first file tree resides on a client (See Neeman et al., column 1, lines 31-36; column 2, lines 25-26, where the client resides on a first computer system); wherein the first file tree resides on a client (See Neeman et al., column 1, lines 31-36; column 2, lines 25-26, where the client resides on a first computer system); wherein the first file tree resides on a client (See Neeman et al., column 1, lines 31-36; column 2, lines 25-26, where the client resides on a first computer system); wherein the first file tree resides on a client (See Neeman et al., column 1, lines 31-36; column 2, lines 25-26, where the client resides on a first computer system).

As to claims 5, 10, 15 and 20, Neeman et al. as modified, teaches wherein the second file tree resides on a server (See Neeman et al., column 1, lines 31-36; column 2, lines 26-27, where the sever resides on a second computer system); wherein the second file tree resides on a server (See Neeman et al., column 1, lines 31-36; column 2, lines 26-27, where the sever resides on a second computer system); wherein the second file tree resides on a server (See Neeman et al., column 1, lines 31-36; column 2, lines 26-27, where the sever resides on a second computer system); wherein the second file tree resides on a server (See Neeman et al., column 1, lines 31-36; column 2, lines 26-27, where the sever resides on a second computer system); wherein the second file tree resides on a server (See Neeman et al., column 1, lines 31-36; column 2, lines 26-27, where the sever resides on a second computer system).

As to claim 6, Neeman et al. teaches an article of manufacture comprising (See column 1, lines 13-17, where "an article of manufacture" is read on "a product"):

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a computer usable medium having computer readable program code embodied therein for reconciling changes made to a first file tree and second file tree (See column 1, lines 42-46. It is inherent that computer systems have “readable program code”); the computer readable program code in the article of manufacture comprising (See column 1, lines 13-17; lines 42-46):

computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to receive a first change log corresponding to the first file tree and a second change log corresponding to the second file tree (See column 1, lines 43-44; column 2, lines 2-3. It is inherent that computer systems have “readable program code”).

computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to determine a first set of changes to make to the first file tree using the second change log (See column 2, lines 5-8. It is inherent that computer systems have “readable program code”).

computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to reconcile the first file tree and the second file tree using the first and the second set of change logs (See column 1, lines 51-56; column 2, lines 5-8. It is inherent that computer systems have “readable program code”).

Neeman et al. does not teach computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to determine a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log.

Multer et al. teaches data transfer and synchronization system (See abstract), in which he teaches computer readable program code configured to cause the computer

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to determine a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log (See abstract, column 4, lines 5-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Neeman et al., to include computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to determine a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Neeman et al., by the teachings of Multer et al. because computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to determine a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log would help to delineate between when changes are made to specific files and databases in order to make a decision about whether to replace the changed field (See Multer et al., column 2, lines 6-17).

As to claim 11, Neeman et al. teaches, a computer program product comprising (See column 1, lines 13-17, where a "computer program product" is read on "a software product"):

a computer usable medium having computer readable program code embodied therein configured to reconcile changes made to a first and a second file tree (See column 1, lines 42-45. It is inherent that computer systems have "readable program code"); the computer program product comprising:

computer readable code configured to cause a computer to receive a first change log corresponding to a first file tree and a second change log corresponding to a second file tree (See column 1, lines 43-44; column 2, lines 2-3. It is inherent that computer systems have "readable program code");

computer readable code configured to cause a computer to determine a first set of changes to make to the first file tree using the second change log (See column 2, lines 5-8. It is inherent that computer systems have "readable program code");

computer readable code configured to cause a computer to reconcile the first and the second file trees using the first and the second set of change logs (See column 1, lines 51-56; column 2, lines 5-8. It is inherent that computer systems have "readable program code").

Neeman et al. does not teach computer readable code configured to cause a computer to determine a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log.

Multer et al. teaches data transfer and synchronization system (See abstract), in which he teaches computer readable code configured to cause a computer to determine a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log (See abstract, column 4, lines 5-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Neeman et al., to include computer readable code configured to cause a computer to determine a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log.



It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Neeman et al., by the teachings of Multer et al. because computer readable code configured to cause a computer to determine a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log would help to delineate between when changes are made to specific files and databases in order to make a decision about whether to replace the changed field (See Multer et al., column 2, lines 6-17).

As to claim 16, Neeman et al. teaches, a system for reconciling changes made to a first and a second file tree comprising (See abstract, where "a system" is read on "a facility"; and see column 1, lines 45-46):

receiving a first change log corresponding to a first file tree and a second change log corresponding to a second file tree (See column 1, lines 43-44; column 2, lines 2-3);

determining a first set of changes to make to the first file tree using the second change log (See column 2, lines 5-8);

reconciling the first and the second file trees using the first and the second set of change logs (See column 1, lines 51-56; column 2, lines 5-8).

Neeman et al. does not teach determining a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log.

Multer et al. teaches data transfer and synchronization system (See abstract), in which he teaches determining a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log (See abstract, column 4, lines 5-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Neeman et al., to include determining a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Neeman et al., by the teachings of Multer et al. because determining a second set of changes to make to the second file tree using the first change log would help to delineate between when changes are made to specific files and databases in order to make a decision about weather to replace the changed field (See Multer et al., column 2, lines 6-17).

4. Claims 2-3, 7-8, 12-13 and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Neeman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,588,147) in view of Multer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,694,336) as applied to claims 1, 4-6, 9-11, 14-16 and 19-20 above, and in further view of Pruett et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,778,389).

As to claims 2, 7, 12, and 17 Neeman et al as modified, still does not teach detecting one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set; computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to detect one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set; computer readable code configured to detect one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set; detecting one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set.

Pruett et al. teaches a method and system for synchronizing computer file directories (See Abstract), in which he teaches detecting one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set (See column 2, lines 9-19; lines 21-25); computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to detect one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set (See column 2, lines 9-19; and lines 21-25. It is inherent that computer systems have "readable program code"); computer readable code configured to detect one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set (See column 2, lines 9-19; and lines 21-25. It is inherent that computer systems have "readable program code"); detecting one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set (See column 2, lines 9-19; lines 21-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Neeman et al as modified, to include detecting one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set; computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to detect one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set; computer readable code configured to detect one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set; detecting one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Neeman et al as modified, by the teachings of Pruett et al., because detecting one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set; computer readable program code configured to cause the computer to detect one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set; computer

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readable code configured to detect one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set; detecting one or more changes in the first set that conflict with the second set, would substantially reduce or eliminate disadvantages associated with prior systems and methods such as redundant copying of data from source (client) directory to the target (server) directory (See Pruett et al. column 1, lines 64-67; column 2, lines 24-25).

As to claims 3, 8, 13, and 18 Neeman et al. as modified, teaches generating said conflict list (See Multer et al., column 38, lines 21-38); computer readable program code configured to cause said computer to generate a conflict list (See Multer et al., column 38, lines 21-38); computer readable code configured to generate a conflict list (See Multer et al., column 38, lines 21-38); generating said conflict list (See Multer et al., column 38, lines 21-38).

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed on 20-February-2004, with respect to the rejected claims in view of the cited references have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.


***Conclusion***

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mellissa M. Chojnacki whose telephone number is 730-305-8769. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on 703-305-3830. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mmc  
May 7, 2004

  
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